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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | Parikshit Khatana | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | English | Registration Number | 319972 |
| Center | Karol Bagh. | Date | |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. It has been argued that over the years there has been a steady decline in the efficacy of Parliament as an institution of accountability. Analyse and also suggest appropriate measures to address the relevant concerns.

**(150 words) 10**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि वर्षों से एक जवाबदेह संस्था के रूप में संसद की प्रभावकारिता में निरंतर गिरावट आई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए और साथ ही, प्रासंगिक चिंताओं का समाधान करने हेतु उचित उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Parliament in India is the supreme law making body.

Article 79, 80, 81, 82, 83 deals with the various aspects of the Parliamentary function in India

Functions
- Legislative
- Deliberative
- quasi-judicial
- Budget passing

Decline in Parliament's efficacy

→ It's in session for 60-70 days a year

→ It's budget discussion time is just 37 hours on an average (16th Lok Sabha)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ usually Government resort to ordinance route

→ Rajya Sabha's limitation over financial matter.

→ Role of Speaker as biased presiding officer
e.g. Recent no-confidence motion

→ No passage of private member bill since 1977.

Measures to be taken

→ Use of instruments like question hour etc to enforce accountability

→ unbiased role of Speaker/chairman Rajyasabha

→ ~~financial~~ financial matter should be discussed in Rajyasabha

→ use of standing committees

Thus, by taking these steps accountability can be ensured within Parliament.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) are simultaneously a remarkable success and a staggering failure, depending on the goalposts against which they are evaluated. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) एक उल्लेखनीय सफलता होने के साथ-साथ स्तब्धकारी विफलता भी हैं, यह केवल इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि इनका मूल्यांकन किन लक्ष्यों के आधार पर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Constitutional amendment 73rd provided for establishment of Panchayati Raj Institution in India

PRI
- → Zila Parishad
- → Block Panchayat
- → Village Panchayat

PRIs - a successful experiment

→ They have provided constitutionally mandated local self government

→ Representations to women and other poor section e.g 1/3rd reservation.

→ Control over resources and decision making.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ People being prime decision maker
eg- GRAM Sabhas.

Failure

→ Low generation of their own fund
e.g- Economic Survey - 95% dependence on grants

→ Political representation to women a myth
e.g- Panchayat pati system.

→ No real ~~evo~~ devolution of function
e.g- State's monopolise the functions.

→ Low level of awareness among GRAM SABHA.

Thus, Panchayat Raj has win both sweep and future. Need us to ~~ensure~~ ensure that constitutionally mandated power of - functions, functionaries, finances are given to them.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is more than just the keeper of our national accounts; it is also a conscience-keeper and a watchdog. Examine the statement in light of making the auditing process more effective. **(150 words) 10**

भारत का नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (CAG) केवल हमारे राष्ट्रीय खातों के रक्षक से कहीं अधिक है; यह अंत:करण का संरक्षक और वॉचडॉग (प्रहरी) भी है। लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के आलोक में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Comptroller and auditor General of India has been provided from under Article 148 of the Constitution

Importance → as conscience keeper

→ It audits the account of both centre and state government.

→ It is the prime agency to also audit accounts of public sector under Lekhaps

→ It ~~audits~~ provides the report to president which is laid in the house.

↳ "Friend of Parliament"

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Committees like Public account Committee functions on the basis of its recommendations and reports

→ It calls off the fault in the implementation process.

e.g. Railways audit recently,

Problems

→ Lack of expertise in the matter of finance

→ Postmortem functioning

→ excessive intrusion in the executive field

→ Report are delayed or presumptive

e.g. 2G case.

Thus, need to make it more robust through appointment of a person with right calibre and aptitude.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The concern for transparency in political funding is at odds with the Electoral Bond Scheme notified by the government. Critically discuss.

**(150 words) 10**

राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता की चिंता सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना से असंगत है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Political funding in India remains a problem. Association for Democratic Rights' Data point out towards 68% ~~was~~ of funding through unclaimed sources

Electoral Bonds - at odds with transparency

→ Parties will not be required to reveal the name of the donor.

→ Parties will only ~~know~~ share amount received with Election commission

→ There's no limit on the donation after removal of 7.5% limit for Corporates

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ way of turning Black money into white

→ Problem of Government harassing political opponent through use of SBI as agent to carry out whole exercise)

Not at odds with transparency

→ It provides for 15 days time to redeem bond

→ It provides funding ~~to~~ only to parties with minimum 1% vote.

→ It also curbs chance of "vindictive" politics by using name of donor.

→ It provides for various mechanisms like providing details of Amount to EC

Way forward

→ complement funding through ~~electron~~ digital means

→ State funding etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Lobbying in India exists in a perennially grey legal and policy arena. In this context, discuss the need to formally recognize and regulate lobbying in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में लॉबिंग हमेशा से ही विधिक और नीतिगत क्षेत्र में अपरिभाषित रूप से विद्यमान रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में लॉबिंग को औपचारिक रूप से मान्यता प्रदान करने और विनियमित करने की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Lobbying is way of influencing policy and decision making by voluntary / informal / formal groups using their clout.

Lobbying as a problem

→ Corporate houses use it and starts "Corporatisation of politics"

→ Former organisation use it to seek better policy and government policies eg - Bhartiya Kisan Union

→ It's also against the constitutional mandate of Government.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ It puts interest of one party over other party
→ It builds nexus between politicians and external agents

Needs of recognition and regulation

→ To streamline system
→ To promote positive interaction
→ To make it open transparent interest process.
→ To use it as mode of participatory governance
→ To also promote consensus oriented policy making..

Way forward

→ Ensure transparency in whole process
→ No - backdoor lobbying.
→ Use it as instrument to seek consensus rather than fewer.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. More than a decade after it was passed, the implementation of the RTI Act leaves much to be desired. Comment. Also discuss the issues associated with the recent proposals to amend the RTI Act. **(150 words) 10**

पारित होने के एक दशक से भी अधिक समय बाद, RTI अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में काफी कुछ वांछित है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। RTI अधिनियम में संशोधन के हालिया प्रस्तावों से जुड़े मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Right to information act was passed in 2006. It was based upon ADR case of 2002 in which supreme court declared right to information as part of Article 21.

RTI
- → citizen empowerment
- → Government's accountability

RTI after a decade of its passage, grapes with problem of :

→ No suomotu declaration under section-4

→ List of exemption under section-8

→ ~~Lack of~~ No selective

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

interpretation of RTI by Judiciary

→ Government's ~~tof~~ interference

→ Issue of pending vacancies

[Recent proposal's of amendments]

→ Government will fix salary of CIC and IC

↳ interference by executive to curb their power

→ Government will also decide exemptions

↳ again use of executive power to hide information

[Way forward]

→ more organisations under section 2(h) i.e. public authorities

→ Continue the status of CIC, IC.

→ Fill up vacancies

→ less use of section-8 i.e exemptions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Critically discuss the evolving policy on reservation in promotions in India with special focus on its ability to meet the objectives of social justice.

**(150 words) 10**

सामाजिक न्याय के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने की इसकी क्षमता पर विशेष बल देते हुए भारत में प्रोन्नति में आरक्षण पर विकसित हो रही नीति की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently Supreme Court has provided Government favourable verdict in matter of reservation in promotion

Article 16 (4a) provides for reservation in promotion

Reservation in promotion ensuring social justice

→ It provides for equitable representation.
e.g. - ensuring only 4 secretary level officer in Government.

→ It provides for better decision making in terms of understanding issues of downtrodden.

→ It also a way to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ensure economic justice

→ Efficiency itself is not compromised as there is no quantifiable data.

→ It's a means to fulfill the constitutional mandate of ensuring such representation.

[Problem] → Not a way to ensure social justice

→ It's not a way to bring about broad ~~tran~~ change in the condition of SCs / STs

→ It may compromise efficiency.

→ There's need for efficient representation not representation done

→ Against the interests of public at large which ultimately suffer.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. India produces enough food for its people, but not all people get enough food to eat. Discussing this paradox, highlight some of the major interventions taken in the past few years in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत अपने लोगों के लिए पर्याप्त खाद्यान उत्पादित करता है, फिर भी सभी लोगों को खाने के लिए पर्याप्त भोजन नहीं मिलता है। इस विरोधाभास की चर्चा करते हुए, इस संबंध में विगत कुछ वर्षों में उठाए गए कुछ प्रमुख कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Last year food production was 275 million tonne (foodgrain). This has been increasing over the years.

Why not enough food to eat?

→ Problem of storage and procurement.
eg. FCI limited capacity corruption

→ Problem of corruption.
eg. PDS

→ Problem of distribution among people.

→ Lack of technological capability of state.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Major interventions

→ Targeted Public Distribution system - 1997

→ National food security 2013

→ Procurement by FCI in all Cess

→ Encryption of PDS system

→ Aadhar intervention to ensure beneficiaries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. India sees Indian Ocean as not just a water body, but a global stage for continued economic, social, and cultural dialogue. Elaborate.**(150 words) 10**

भारत, हिंद महासागर को मात्र एक जल निकाय के रूप में ही नहीं, बल्कि निरंतर आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संवाद के एक वैश्विक मंच के रूप में भी देखता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Indian Ocean region is one of the most ~~versatile~~ volatile region of the world with the presence of India, China, ASEAN countries and other players

India's policy

~~Econo~~

→ Economic context with ASEAN Group, with Srilanka, Bangladesh

↳ Free trade agreement with ASEAN, SAARC countries

→ Social collaboration like providing help in terms of food grain supply, disaster management

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

programme etc.

cultural dialogue like use of Buddhism, Hinduism etc. Relect Buddhism to meet at Nalanda is the perfect example of the outreach

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**10.** In the context of India taking greater responsibility in management of the global commons, there has been a shift in India's climate change negotiation stance. In this context, analyze the evolution of India's climate policy. **(150 words) 10**

भारत द्वारा ग्लोबल कॉमंस के प्रबंधन में बृहत्तर दायित्व ग्रहण करने के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत के जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधित वार्ता दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन आया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की जलवायु नीति के विकास का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India of late, has taken positive stance on the global climate issues!

→ Paris agreement

→ International solar alliance

Change in India's stance

→ Recent stand at Buenos Aires meet of WTO regarding rights of fishermen

→ focus on enforcement of common but differentiated responsibility

→ Paris pact,

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**11.** Highlighting the constitutional role of the Finance Commission (FC), discuss the issues which are being debated w.r.t. terms of reference (ToR) of the 15th Finance Commission. **(250 words) 15**

वित्त आयोग (FC) की संवैधानिक भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए जिनपर 15वें वित्त आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों (ToR) के संदर्भ में बहस की जा रही हैं।

Under Article 280 of the constitution, President constitutes finance commission every five year or at time he deems fit.

Constitutional role of the finance commission.

→ Gives recommendation for sharing of tax proceeds b/w centre and state.

→ Gives recommendation on ~~sharing of gr~~ grants to be given to the states.

→ Gives recommendation on the the better utilisation of consolidated fund.

→ Give recommendation on the better ~~utilisati~~ augementing of funds by local self-governments. (on the recommendation of the state finance commission)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issue with regard to the terms of reference

→ use of population Data of 2011 Census.

→ focus on cutting the borrowing of the state.

→ focus is on the evaluation of the funds by state (as recommended by the 14th finance Commission)

→ if states adopted populist measures (using taxes recommended by commission)

Step [why is it a problem]

→ Southern states have implemented population control measures → less fund to them

→ Evaluation of 42% of taxes collection
↳ deciding policy for states.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ populist measures evaluation
↳ questioning credibility of states constitutional right

**way forward**

→ Need is for cooperative designing of terms of reference.

→ allaying the fears of the states on population issue.

→ maintaining balance between centre's power and states rights.

Thus, by taking these steps it can be used as an ~~ath~~ "vehicle towards effective decentralisation" in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**12.** The spirit of the constitution of India represents a synthesis of Indian values, democratic and socialist movements in west and our independence movement. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय संविधान की भावना भारतीय मूल्यों, पश्चिम के लोकतांत्रिक व समाजवादी आंदोलनों एवं हमारे स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के संश्लेषण को निरूपित करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian Constitution is one of the bulkiest document in the world. It came into force on 26th January 1950. It have evolved into the "document of aspirations since then"

~~Syn~~ Indian values of the Constitution is reflected in Article 25, 26, 27, 28 which provide for equal respect for all religion.

Likewise, Article 40, Article 49, Article 51A are also the reflection of Indian values in the Constitution

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Democratic western values are reflected in Article 13 to 32 (Part III) and Part V which provide for fundamental rights and establishment of Parliamentary form of government.

Socialist values are reflected in Article 39, 39B, Article 41, Article 338, 330, 342 which talk of equitable justice and fundamental rights also under Article 15, 16, 17 are socialist in nature.

Aspirations of our freedom fighter are also reflected in our constitution. Nehru's socialist, Democratic thinking form part of Part III and IV.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ambedkar's constitution alone is also the force behind this document.

Gandhi's self-government villages under article 243 (11th schedule) form most important part of our Constitution.

Thus, as has been ~~indicated~~ indicated our constitution is a unique mix of socialist, western democratic ideas and values of our freedom fighters and India as a society.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**13.** What is the importance of an independent judiciary in a democracy? Highlight the safeguards in our political-constitutional setup to ensure the independence of judiciary. **(250 words) 15**

लोकतंत्र में स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका का क्या महत्व है? न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु हमारी राजनीतिक-संवैधानिक व्यवस्था में निहित रक्षोपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Indian constitution provides for Independent yet Integrated judiciary. Indian supreme court is known as Custodian of the constitution.

Judiciary
- → Supreme court (union level)
- → High Court (state level)
- → Lower judiciary (District and lower levels)

Importance of Independent judiciary

→ It ensures rights of the people
e.g. Article 32 and 226 of constitution regarding writ petitions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ It provides final reading of the constitution of country.

→ It keeps executive and legislative under check
e.g- NJAC judgement

→ It's the conscience keeper of the society
eg- ~~Article 3~~ striking down of section 377 of IPC.

Political - Constitutional setup to ensure independence

→ Under Article 124 Supreme Court ~~appoint~~ nominate judges through system of Collegium.

→ Under article - 217, High Court judges are also appointed on the recommendation of the collegium of Supreme Court.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Their conduct can't be discussed in the legislature except on removal proceedings.

→ Removal procedure is fairly rigid which requires special majority of the house.

→ Judges inquiry act provides for committee of the judges to frame final charges against judge.

→ Their salaries are charged on the consolidated fund of India.

Thus, India has a robust, strong judicial system. However need is to ensure it's independence as well as keeping as open for all.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**14.** Even though Indian federalism has matured quite a bit, with states having far greater control of their economic and political management, serious structural problems still remain. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि भारतीय संघवाद काफ़ी हद तक परिपक्वता प्राप्त कर चुका है जहाँ राज्यों को अपने आर्थिक और राजनीतिक प्रबंधन पर पर्याप्त नियंत्रण है, तथापि गंभीर संरचनात्मक समस्याएं अब भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian constitution provides for "federal - sui - generis" system of India. India is a unique federal country of the world.

Federal features
- Dual ~~for~~ level of government
- independent judiciary
- written constitution
- proper sharing of power
- Separation of power.

Evolution of Indian Federalism

→ In terms of economic and political management Indian constitution has matured :-

- Post 1991 - There has been

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

devolution of funds towards states.

- states now design their policies with cooperation e.g - NITI Aayog
- GST council under Article 279 is the model of the states growing power.
- An era of coalition govenment also ensured political maturity.

However problem persist, these are structural problems :-

a.) use of article 356 by central government. It's been used for 167 times since independence.

b.) States have no role in deciding terms of reference of finance commission

c.) Governor is usually the political agent

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of the centres rather than being the constitutional head.

d.) states remain under the administrative control of the centre through all India services under Article 312.

e.) centre enjoy legislative control over states under article 250, 249, 253, 252

In India need today is towards decentralisation of power and responsibity. It will build strong federal structure and ensure true democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**15.** The recent amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 strike a balance between enforcement overzealousness and the need for stringent action against corrupt public servants. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 में हालिया संशोधन प्रवर्तन के प्रति अतिउत्साह और भ्रष्ट लोक सेवकों के विरूद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता के बीच एक संतुलन कायम करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently Parliament has passed Prevention of corruption act (amendment) Act, 1988 in monsoon session. It's the prime Anti-corruption legislation of the India.

Recent amendment
- → inclusion of collusive bribery as crime
- → pre-investigation approval.
- → prosecution approval (for retired civil servants.
- → clear demarcation of criminal act

Balance between overzealousness and action against corrupt public servant

→ It mentions collusive bribery as a crime unless reported against within

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7 days

→ It provides for pre-investigation sanction by competent authority

↳ will save bureaucrats from unnecessary ~~harass~~ harassment

→ It provides for pre-prosecution sanction even against retired civil servants.

↳ will allow civil servants to take bold decisions.

→ It clearly demarcates criminal activity :-

- misappropriation of property
- illicit enrichment

↳ This will provide clear direction for prosecution

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Not a balance b/w corrected-courses and action

→ 7 days period is short for compliant registration.

→ Pre-investigation and pre-prosecution approval defeats the whole purpose of the legislation

→ There are other form of criminal conduct such as - using fake against innocent etc which are not covered.

Thus, we need to make-
- Let's balance b/w our attempt to take action against corrupt bureaucrats and saving honest ones. This can be done through :
- Collaboration between citizen and bureaucracy
- Implementing ~~visha~~ elements of good governance
- Asset declaration etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**16.** Identifying the various issues plaguing the voluntary sector in India, discuss the need for a national accreditation agency to overcome them. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्र को अवरुद्ध करने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए एवं इन पर काबू पाने हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय प्रमाणन एजेंसी की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Voluntary sector includes all those organisations which are in the field of social service without having affiliation with the Government.

Voluntary sectors
- → Non-Governmental organisations
- → Civil society organisations
- → Pressure Groups

Importance of the sector

→ They are the representative of people who can't approach the government.

→ They are usually right-based organisation e.g. Amnesty International

→ They provide citizens a platform to reach out to government and make

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

their demands heard.
eg - Bharatiya Kisan Union.

→ They provide critical appraisal of government's policy and programmes.

Issues plaguing voluntary sector

→ various NGOs today suffer from fund crunch.

→ Corruption and violation of foreign contribution regulation act and foreign Exchange management act,

→ problem of lack of capacity development.

→ Problem of using lobbying as instrument to influence policy making.

→ Problem of use of NGOs for money laundering and funding illegal activity.

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Need for National accreditation agency

→ It will ensure that those who work in this sector remain transparent.

→ It will also increase the efficiency of these organisation.

→ It will curb misuse of funding.

→ It will link them with policy making
↳ accreditation will ensure credibility

→ It will also make them representative of people's cause.

Need is to ensure their independence and lawful activity and functioning.
Accreditation should be carried out in a fair and transparent manner by third party / external agency.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**17.** Given the importance of a teacher in affecting the learning outcomes of children, discuss the problems in the present system of teacher training in India. How can these be addressed? **(250 words) 15**

बच्चों के अधिगम परिणाम को प्रभावित करने में शिक्षकों के महत्व को देखते हुए, भारत में शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण की वर्तमान प्रणाली में विद्यमान समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। इनसे कैसे निपटा जा सकता है?

under various education programme in India, Teacher's role remain to be most important critical :-

- Sarv Siksha Abhiyan - Teacher Training
- Rashtriya Uchtar Siksha Abhiyan - Teacher ratio.

Importance of teacher

→ Agent to provide formal education. It is particularly important in rural areas where parents are un-educated.

→ Agent to ensure proper personality traits within student.

→ critical to the success of the government various programmes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Important for providing value-education

**Problem of teacher training in India**

→ Teacher training scheme has not been a success since 1987 due to following reasons

- poor evaluation method
- Nee focus is on testing the knowledge of content rather than their pedagogy abilities.
- post-2009 focus has shifted on recruiting more and more teaching e.g. Problem of guest teachers
- most teachers training in conventional methods not in using ICT tools.
- Teacher training centres are not well-equipped

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(Possible solutions)

→ Providing training using new methods of technology

→ Training should be about making them friends rather than supervisors of students

→ use of platforms like Swayam to provide teacher training.

→ Better equipping ~~tai~~ teacher training centres

→ Immediate stop at recruiting guest teachers

Thus, By taking these steps we can move forward in the direction of training better and efficient teachers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**18.** The implementation of a scheme with such scale and benefit as Ayushman Bharat is likely to face many obstacles. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

आयुष्मान भारत जैसी अति व्यापक और लाभकारी योजना के कार्यान्वयन में कई बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Ayushman Bharat was announced in the Budget of 2018-19 by finance minister with the initial outlay of ₹ 1200 crore. Recently, Prime minister has announced its implementation from September 25, 2018.

Ayushman Bharat
- → National health protection scheme
- → Health wellness and curative

Features

→ Insurance cover of ₹ 500000 to 10 crore rural and urban household

→ It will cover only secondary and tertiary healthcare

→ Beneficiaries will be identified through social and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Economic Caste survey.

→ 2 lakh new health and wellness centres will be opened up.

Problems with scheme implementation

→ Task of providing coverage on such a large scale is a momoth task

→ Third party insurance companies may collude with hospitals to make Benefit.

→ Securing cooperation with states is a difficult task

e.g - Orissa and west Bengal have refused to join it

→ Amount contributed by government may not be enough

e.g - National Health Policy of England put government under debt burden.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Implementation not a problem

→ Government will provide a role of a facilitator. Thus no involvement which demands huge monetary contribution.

→ State will provide 40% of the funds. Thus, monetary burden will be shared.

→ Identification will be solved by using SECC.

→ A strong oversight mechanism can solve the problem of collusion between hospital and companies

Way forward

→ Identification of deserving beneficiaries

→ inclusion of primary healthcare

→ focus of preventive healthcare

Thus, by taking these steps we can ensure that Ayusman Bharat serves its intended purpose.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**19.** Given the fact that India cannot match China's financial clout, it is seen to be diversifying the ways in which it can enhance cooperation and promote its diplomatic profile in Africa. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि भारत, चीन के वित्तीय प्रभुत्व की बराबरी नहीं कर सकता, यह देखा जा रहा है कि भारत ऐसे विविध तरीके अपना रहा है जिसके तहत यह अफ्रीका में सहयोग में वृद्धि और अपनी कूटनीतिक सक्रियता को बढ़ावा दे सके। चर्चा कीजिए।

India and Africa enjoy long history of cooperation and established relationship. India was firm supporter of African decolonisation movement.

Indo-Africa relationship
- Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa
- Nehru's decolonisation effort
- India-Africa forum
- focus on cultural and trade relationship
- Recent outreach through - International solar alliance, India Technical and Economic Cooperation etc.

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Diversification of Indian outreach to Africa

→ India has been focusing own Africa-centric development in the ~~continent~~ continent

→ It has been ~~been~~ to secure cooperation with like-minded countries growth
e.g. - Indo-Africa corridor.

→ Establishment and utilisation of cultural links
e.g. - Gandhi memorial in South Africa.

→ Using its own strength in Information and technology
e.g. - Africa connect programme.

→ Providing sustainable, peaceful solution to problems
e.g. - contribution in UN peacekeeping forces.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Problems

→ India's economic limitation

→ India's record of cost and time overruns in project implementation.

→ Chinese presence

→ Limited outreach to western Africa.

→ Problem of Attack of African students in India.

Way forward

→ Project implementation on time.

→ Need to ensure continuous strong linkages in field of culture, economic contribution through soft credit

→ Use of New, sustainable technologies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**20.** Discuss how American sanctions on its adversaries affect India. Taking the example of CAATSA, analyse how India can shield its strategic interests in face of such sanctions. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि अमेरिका द्वारा अपने विरोधियों पर लगाए जाने वाले प्रतिबंध भारत को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं। CAATSA का उदाहरण लेते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार भारत ऐसे प्रतिबंधों की स्थिति में अपने रणनीतिक हितों की रक्षा कर सकता है।

→ American Congress recently enacted Countering Adversaries of America Through Sanction Act to put sanction on Russia and, North Korea and Iran primarily

CAATSA
- → Cut defence dealings
- → stop political dealings
- → reduce economic relations
- → reduce overall outreach

CAATSA and India

→ It affects Indian defence ~~partern~~ partnership with Russia

→ It affects our economic

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

partnership with Iran - India's third largest oil importer.

→ It also affect our strategic autonomy in the region.

→ It also affects India - USA "Defence partnership"

→ It forces India to seek cooperation of countries like China to sail through crisis.

Possible options to tackle its impact

→ Establishing clear cut economic and strategic autonomy.

→ using forums like United Nation to raise this issue

→ Balancing USA's relationship with China and Russia.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ using forums like Shanghai Cooperation organisation to counter USA aggression

→ using measures like 2+2 dialogue to sort out differences

→ using its influence to seek waiver from USA
e.g. - Jame mattis, defence secretary visited towards India.

Thus, As our Defense minister said "They are US sanctions not UN sanctions", our effort should be use our growing influence to maintain friendly relationship with all at ~~matter~~ merit of relationship.

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1103)

| | | | |
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| Name of Candidate | Parikshit Khatana | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | Eng | Registration Number | 319972 |
| Center | Karol Bagh | Date | 25 ~~Jul~~ Aug. |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Technical solutions are necessary to augment the traditional methods of guarding the border. In this context, while mentioning the different components of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS), discuss how it can help to address the gaps in the present system of border security. **(150 words) 10**

सीमा चौकसी की पारंपरिक विधियों का संवर्द्धन करने हेतु तकनीकी समाधान आवश्यक हैं। इस संदर्भ में, व्यापक एकीकृत सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली (कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव इंटीग्रेटेड बॉर्डर मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम: CIBMS) के विभिन्न घटकों का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि सीमा सुरक्षा की वर्तमान व्यवस्था में विद्यमान कमियों को दूर करने में यह कैसे सहायता कर सकता है।

→ Border security remains a major concern for India. Country shares its international Boundaries with 7 countries.

CIBMS
- proper deployment of weaponry
- Human resource
- use of New technology.

→ CIBMS will be used for maintaining 24X7 surveillance on the Indo-Pak border

→ It involves use of cameras, sensors, Unarmed Automated vehicles etc.

→ It will also have Network of fibres to transfer real time information.

→ It will also involve monitoring centre to process information.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It's Importance

→ It will plug in the Gaps and support military personnel

→ It will immensely augment Border management capability in the cases of tunnels search etc.

→ It will result in real time information of personnel's movement on Border.

→ In cases of Harsh terrain it will immensely helpful.

Therefore, it's important that CIBMS is put in place and be used optimally to support task of Border management

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**2.** In comparison to conventional warfare, the possibility of successful deterrence against cyber warfare is both limited and complicated. Discuss. Also, elaborate upon India's preparedness in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

पारंपरिक युद्ध की तुलना में, साइबर युद्ध के विरुद्ध सफल भयादोहन (निवारण) की संभावना सीमित और जटिल दोनों है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत की तैयारियों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

→ Last year alone Indian government suffered as many as 780 cyber attacks. prominent of all these were attacks on 10 government sites such as Ministry of Defence and Home Affairs.

Cyber attacks
- → Hacking
- → Ransomware attack
- → financial fraud
- → stealing of information
- → posting objectionable content

Differences from conventional warfare

→ It can be carried out from anywhere.

→ It's impact is immense e.g. Wannacry Affected European and Asian countries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ It's being considered as fifth dimension of warfare because of its rapid-ness

→ It's hard to control.

**In India's preparation**

→ National Cyber policy, 2013
- Apex cyber body established
- National critical information protection centre under PMO.

→ Cyber Surakshit Bharat → to create awareness.

→ Cyber Swach Kendra → to tackle Botnet Attacks.

→ National Technical research organisation under NSA.

→ Information act, 2008.

**Way forward**

— Signing Budapest Convention

— Indigenous Safe devices

→ more awareness among people.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Analyse the impact that the instability in the wider South Asian region has on India's internal security. What steps can be taken to minimise such impact? **(150 words) 10**

विस्तृत दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्र में अस्थिरता का भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। ऐसे प्रभावों के अल्पीकरण हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

→ South Asia is the unique region among all the regions of the world. It's one of the most volatile region of the world.

Peculiar features

→ huge population of the region
→ Cultural diversity
→ Agrarian economy
→ ethnic conflicts

Impact of instability on India

→ India has to align it policy as per regional instability.
e.g- Since 1980s Tamil issue has been bone of contention b/w India - Srilanka

→ India has to suffer from migration problem
e.g- Rohingya crisis, 1971 Bangladesh Independence.

→ Extremism usually remains a problem

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

e.g - Government facing ethnic clashes in North East due to Rohingya crisis.

→ External intelligence agencies may be involved in funding trouble. e.g Role of ISI in North East and Jammu & Kashmir region.

Steps to be taken

→ Playing role of peacemaker
e.g - India could use its influence in Myanmar

→ Help refugees (persecuted ones)
e.g → Operation Insaniyat

→ Can take as many migrants as possible after security check.

→ Augmenting Border security.

→ Raising the issue at International fora.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Highlighting its mandate, discuss the significance of International Solar Alliance in positioning India to a key global leadership role. **(150 words) 10**

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सौर गठबंधन के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत को एक प्रमुख वैश्विक नेतृत्वकर्ता की भूमिका में स्थान दिलाने में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

→ ~~India~~ International Solar Alliance was formed in 2015 during Paris Agreement. France and India are its founding Members.

Mandate of ISA

- → Generation of 1000 GW solar energy ~~till~~ by 2030.
- → providing assistance to countries falling between tropic of cancer and tropic of capricorn.
- → providing New technologies to poor countries.
- → creating carbon free economy.

Significance for India

→ It comes at a time when Global powers like USA are retreating on their commitment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

eg- USA pullout of Paris agreement

→ India has pledged $10 dollar to the ISA.
e.g- Most of it goes to African Nationals thus creating favourable opinion about India.

→ It's in line with India National Determined contribution under Paris agreement

→ It's first International organisation set up in India. It's headquartered in Gurugram.

Thus, clearly it's right step taken to release India's global leadership role in non-renewable energy generation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Despite a strong case for a Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) between India and the European Union (EU), negotiations have been stuck for long owing to multiple factors. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

भारत और यूरोपीय संघ (EU) के बीच व्यापक आधार वाले व्यापार और निवेश समझौते (ब्रॉडबेस्ड ट्रेड एंड इन्वेस्टमेंट अग्रीमेंट: BTIA) हेतु सुदृढ़ परिस्थितियां होने के बावजूद कई कारकों के चलते वार्ता लम्बे समय से अटकी हुयी है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

→ India and European Union started Negotiating Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement since early 2010s. Negotiations have been stuck for multiple factors.

Reasons for unsuccessful Negotiations

→ Most important is provisions of investment protection.

India focusses on domestic resolution

EU focusses on International resolution.

→ Problem of Trade deficit. It's feared that it may grow more.

→ Problem of provisions like Sanitary and Phytosanitary clauses

e.g. - Indian mangoes were banned in EU until recently.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ other important ~~feta~~ problem is India's domestic laws.
e.g - land acquisition problems for investors. eg close to 5000 projects pending since 2000.

→ Governments role e.g Government is the largest litigant in tax related cases.

→ Past experiences related to trans-fer pricing
e.g - Vodafone case

Way forward

→ Fast tracking Negotiations

→ Retreat of USA provides opportunity for both India and EU.

→ using India's advantage of good relationship with France Germany etc.

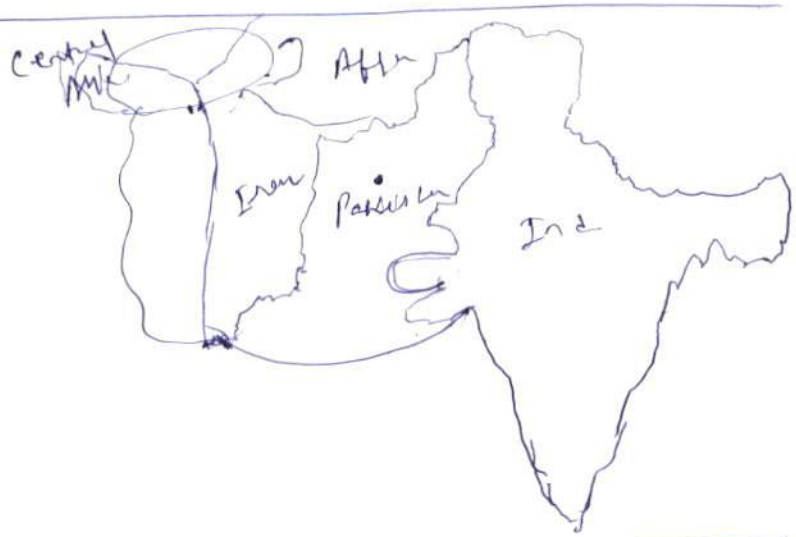
→ providing benefit of demographic dividend to European ~~cont~~ countries which suffer work-force shortage.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Accession to the Ashgabat agreement is valuable for connecting India to its extended neighbourhood. What is the Ashgabat Agreement? Assess its significance for India. **(150 words) 10**

अश्गाबात समझौते में शामिल होना वस्तुतः भारत के लिए अपने विस्तारित पड़ोस से जुड़ने की दृष्टि से मूल्यवान है। अश्गाबात समझौता क्या है? भारत के लिए इसके महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

→ Ashgabat Agreement is an ~~agre~~ international agreement signed b/w central Asian and west Asian countries. It's majorly concerned with developing infrastructure for movement of goods and services.




Significance

→ It's in line with India's North-South corridor plan.

→ It provides chance for India to develop it credible counter to BRI and road initiative of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

China

→ It has spillover benefits like trade relationship with Pakistan, since Pakistan is also part of it.

→ It boost India's connectivity with Central Asian region.

→ increases India's credibility of benefit Infra-generator and facilitator of trade

→ extremely Important for Turkmenistan - Afghanistan - Pakistan - India (TAPI) pipeline.

Thus, Ashgabat agreement boosts India's connectivity with region and provides us golden opportunity to create North South connectivity..

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a natural choice for India to fulfill key foreign policy priorities. In this context, discuss the issues behind hitherto slow progress and the reasons for reinvigorated optimism regarding BIMSTEC.

**(150 words) 10**

बहु-क्षेत्रीय तकनीकी एवं आर्थिक सहयोग के लिए बंगाल की खाड़ी पहल (BIMSTEC), भारत के लिए अपनी विदेश नीति संबंधी प्रमुख प्राथमिकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु एक स्वाभाविक चयन है। इस संदर्भ में, अब तक हुई धीमी प्रगति के पीछे निहित मुद्दों और BIMSTEC के संबंध में पुनर्जीवित होते आशावाद की चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-sectoral Technical and Economic cooperation was established in 1997 in Bangkok (Thailand)

Importance in India's foreign policy

→ Most important for India's Connectivity initiatives
e.g - Recently signed Shipping agreement with BIMSTEC countries.

→ It's an extension of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal initiative

→ It's important for Act East policy of India
e.g - Trilateral Highway development India, Myanmar, Thailand.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Since, It focuses of Economic cooperation, connectivity, Technology sharing, It boosts our effort of having prosperous Neighbourhood and South Asia

→ It's a perfect counter to chinese presence in Indian Ocean region.

Issues for Earlier slowdown

→ focus of SAARC alone.

→ exclusive focus of western Neighbourhood

→ it's ~~evolved~~ evolved with time

e.g - Nepal joined it in 2004.

Recent invogorated efforts

→ China's presence in Bangladesh, Srilanka, maldives.

→ SAARC's failure

→ Look East to Act East policy now.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. What do you understand by Free Space Optical Communication (FSOC) Technology? Critically explain its potential in connecting rural and remote areas in India. **(150 words) 10**

फ्री स्पेस ऑप्टिकल कम्युनिकेशन (FSOC) प्रौद्योगिकी से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में ग्रामीण और दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों को जोड़ने में इसकी क्षमताओं की आलोचनात्मक व्याख्या कीजिए।

→ Free space optical communication is the fast mode of communication technology which doesn't require fibre connectivity

FSOC
- use of boxes to transfer data
- No Need of connection through wires.
- fast and reliable

Importance in Rural and Remote areas

→ It's transformatory technology. In areas where laying fibre Network is impossible it can work

eg - Recently, Andra Pradesh government has signed agreement with microsoft.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ it involves installation of boxes ~~overheads~~ roofs etc. Thus, it doesn't involved installation of poles etc. Thus, cost saving.

→ It's fast and reliable e.g use in Tele-education in rural areas.

Problems

→ whether problems lightning etc. can cause damage.

→ Box installation should be in certain Alignment problem of lower houses in remote areas

→ Technology utilisation is an issue since, it requires monitoring

Thus, it requires adaptability and experimentation before full adoption

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. What are Orphan Drugs? Examine the significance of putting in place a policy framework for such drugs in a developing country such as India.

**(150 words) 10**

ऑर्फन ड्रग्स क्या हैं? भारत जैसे एक विकासशील देश में ऐसी दवाओं हेतु एक नीतिगत ढांचा स्थापित करने के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

orphan drugs are those drugs which can be manufactured by companies without any issue of Intellectual property rights

Orphan drugs
- → Important for providing drugs to large population
- → Cost-effectiveness given heavy IPR duties ~~involved~~ imposed by companies.

Significance of putting a policy in place

→ It will create an ecosystem for production of such drugs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ It will lead to less court cases against such companies

→ It will prevent misuse of orphan drugs

→ India can supply drugs to poor countries in Africa.

Thus, it's ~~important~~ important to have a policy on orphan drugs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**10.** Discuss the obstacles in women's access to science education in India and also suggest remedial measures to overcome these obstacles.

**(150 words) 10**

भारत में विज्ञान की शिक्षा तक महिलाओं की पहुंच के मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए और इन बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपाय भी सुझाइए।

→ India has one of the lowest number of scientists in the world. It's less then 1% of world average of women scientists

Obstacles

→ women-centric courses are not designed in India

→ Problem of associating fetters with women's capability e.g- Engineering not consid-dered suitable for women.

→ problem of married women being not given opportunity in science courses

→ Less number of quality colleges.

→ Divide between cities and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

rural areas

Solution

→ providing equal opportunities
e.g. - Udaan scheme of government to provide IIT coaching to Kashmiri girls.

→ creating favourable environment
e.g. - work from home.

→ providing research opportunities in women-centric issues

→ financial incentives like monthly stipend to women researchers.

→ Teachings ~~Schemes~~ like that of Kalpana Chawla etc at young age

→ Gender Budgeting for specifically focusing on women scientists.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**11.** Giving examples, elaborate how India's approach to becoming a net security provider in the Indian Ocean Region is taking shape. What are the challenges and opportunities associated with this approach? **(250 words) 15**

उदाहरण देते हुए, सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए कि किस प्रकार हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में वास्तविक सुरक्षा प्रदाता (नेट सिक्यूरिटी प्रोवाइडर) बनने का भारत का दृष्टिकोण आकार ले रहा है। इस दृष्टिकोण से संबद्ध चुनौतियां एवं अवसर क्या हैं?

→ Indian Ocean is one of the Important region in the world which ~~Cathes~~ catches the attention of every major country of the world.

Indian Ocean region's importance
- → presence of all major power e.g- Reunion Island of France
- → Major trade route
- → sets the balance of Asia-pacific
- → Presence of Island Nation Countries

India's policy of Net security provider

→ India carries military exercise with countries like Malaysia

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

USA, France in Indian Ocean.

→ India converes Navy symposium of Navies of littoral countries

→ India have ~~three~~ strong command in Andaman & Nicobar.
e.g. - Theatre command in A & N.

→ India is involved in Srilanka to counter chinese agreement

→ Agreement signed with Singapore to use their Naval Base.

→ India can use French Naval Base in Reunion Island.

→ Recently, USA security document changed the Name of the region from Asia Indo-pac pacific to Indo-pacific.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

→ Chinese string of pearls policy of encircling India

→ problems of defense procurement for Navy

→ problem regarding USA retreating Role.

→ Tensions with Maldives which has asked India to remove its Helicopters and submarine.

→ Seychelles refused to sign security agreement

Opportunities

→ Growing understanding regarding Chinese design

→ Convergence among Navy, Airforce, Army in Indian ocean Affairs.

→ Maritime policing strategy of India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**12.** The UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) has pitched for the need of an integrated approach in order to address the difficulties in preventing, detecting, investigating and prosecuting Transnational Organised Crimes (TOC). Elaborating on these difficulties, discuss how an integrated approach can help in tackling TOCs. **(250 words) 15**

पार-राष्ट्रीय संगठित अपराधों (ट्रांसनेशनल ऑर्गनाइज्ड क्राइम्स: TOCs) को रोकने, पता लगाने, जाँच करने और अभियोजित करने में आने वाली कठिनाइयों से निपटने के लिए UNODC (यूनाइटेड नेशंस ऑफिस ऑन ड्रग एंड क्राइम्स) ने एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है। इन कठिनाइयों का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस तरह एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण से TOCs से निपटने में सहायता मिल सकती है।

→ Transnational organised crimes are those crimes which don't take place in one Nation. They have great impact on National security, Autonomy etc.

Trans-organised crimes
- → smuggling
- → Drug trafficking
- → Kidnapping
- → financial fraud
- → Human trafficking

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

[Need for integrated approach]

- They are transnational in ~~National~~ Nature.
  e.g. – Laundering issue are generally traced to some other countries.

→ Impact is usually on more than one country.
  e.g. – Terrorist funds by drug trafficking.

→ Such crimes detrail development in many countries
  e.g. – Human Trafficking from Nepal to India.

[How will integrated approach help]

→ It will help us more fast and effectively.

→ It will generate benefits to ~~both~~ the countries ~~two~~ affected by such crimes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ It will provide chance of aligning policies around to the action.

Hence, integrated policy is required to tackle such crimes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**13.** Highlighting the need for SMART policing in India, suggest some administrative, legislative and technological reforms in order to realize this vision. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में SMART पुलिसिंग की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस दृष्टि को साकार करने के लिए कुछ प्रशासनिक, विधायी और तकनीकी सुधारों का सुझाव दीजिए।

→ SMART policing is a strategy to help police align its role to changing scenario.

Need

→ Constabulary is overworked. around 73% of them don't get a single off.

→ policing suffer from depressed personnel and frustration leads to inefficiency & growing suicide trend

→ As per ~~Home Ministry~~ Police reform Commission report and law commission report in 47% cases ~~convicts~~ accused are not held to be convicts.

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→ Administrative measures needed

→ Allowing policemen to rest and recuperate

→ filling vacancies e.g. - Bihar as shortage of 73% constables

→ Better civic facilities to policemen like Homes for families.

→ Training programme to be more reality oriented

Legislative measures

→ fixed tenures for senior officers as suggested by Supreme Court.

→ Creating ~~creation~~ of committee to appoint senior level officer

→ providing policemen same status as Armymen.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Technological reforms

→ Smart Thanes for real time monitoring

→ Online registration of FIR eg- Delhi police online Draft FIR.

→ On field support system through New technologies

→ Forensic labs to be established and modernise

As suggested by Malimath Committee there's a need to modernise police force in India to tackle growing challenges.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**14.** Discuss the reasons behind private sector playing a merely peripheral role in defence manufacturing in India. Also, explain how the Draft Defence Production Policy, 2018 seeks to augment private sector participation in defence manufacturing in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में रक्षा विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्रक द्वारा अत्यंत गौण भूमिका निभाने के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार ड्राफ्ट डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन पॉलिसी, 2018 (रक्षा उत्पादन नीति मसौदा, 2018) भारत में रक्षा विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्रक की भागीदारी बढ़ाना चाहती है।

→ India is the largest arm importer of the world. It imports close to 12% of the total arms of the world.

Reason for peripheral role of private sector

→ Excessive government control
US - DRDO is the monopolist - the manufacturer.

→ Absence of Defense procurement policy clearly defining private sectors role.

→ Technological inability of private sector

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Draft defence procurement policy

→ It provides for capability mapping of private sector.

→ It provides 10 year advanced procurement plan of government

→ It amends make-II provision of Defence procurement policy of 2016

→ It provides for 74% FDI and aims to take it to 100%.

→ It provides for intellectual property right cell in Defence ministry

→ It reserves orders of less than 3 crore for small manufacturing enterprises.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Way forward

→ fast tracking procurement for deals

→ Technology transfer from foreign companies

→ Handholding of MSMEs and SMEs.

→ future procurement plans to be shared in advance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**15.** While India and Russia have enjoyed good relations since the Soviet era, relying on the past may not be enough to deal with shift in the relationship in light of the rapidly evolving geopolitical realities. Comment.

**(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि सोवियत युग से ही भारत और रूस के संबंध मधुर रहे हैं, तथापि अतीत पर निर्भरता तेज़ी से विकसित होती भू-राजनीतिक वास्तविकताओं के प्रकाश में, संबंधों में आये बदलाव से निपटने हेतु पर्याप्त नहीं भी हो सकती हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

→ India and Russia shared one of the strongest ties in the world. In 1971, Both signed Treaty of friendship to tackle 1971 war.

India-Russia
- → Trade ties.
- → Largest defence partner of India.
- → Brahmos missile
- → Important submarine development.
- → Nuclear collaboration
- → SCO and BRICS

Recent Changes

→ India have tilted towards USA post 1990s..

→ Trade cooperation has taken

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

a Kit part USA sanction on. Russia.

→ Russia has moved closer to China

→ Pakistan also had military exercise with Russia for the very first time.

→ Russia supported China in BRICS - 2016 - GOA Declaration.

Importance of relationship

→ stood the test to time in 1971

→ Important for India's under Nation permanent seat

→ Russia has been an unpar-fast factor to counter USA's pressure.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Important for Defence and energy cooperation

Way forward

→ Initiating dialogue through informal forums
eg - like done with China in WUHAN Summit.

→ Support Russian economy by creating more trade.

→ energy cooperation and defense cooperation
eg - Providing S-400 defense system.

→ Counter China's agenda and use SCO and BRICS to leverage its relationship with Russia.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**16.** In what ways has the engagement between India and its diaspora evolved over the years? What role can the Indian diaspora play in furthering and shaping India's foreign policy goals? **(250 words) 15**

भारत और इसके डायस्पोरा के बीच सहभागिता बीते वर्षों के दौरान किस तरह विकसित हुई हैं? भारत की विदेशी नीति के लक्ष्यों को आगे बढ़ाने और आकार देने में भारतीय डायस्पोरा क्या भूमिका निभा सकते हैं?

→ India has largest diaspora in the world. The uniqueness of Indian diaspora is reflected in :-

- Mixed culture
- Connect with families back home
- ~~NR~~ Remittance contribution
- spreading Indian values abroad.

Evolution of Diaspora ~~and~~ engagement with government

→ In 1960s - 1970s diaspora's presence was not much felt in Indian policy. We had. Indian government not supporting chettis in Myanmar.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Post 1970s, diaspora became important in India's policy however, it's importance was relatively less than as it was in other countries

→ Post-1991 - economic integration has created interdependence upon diaspora.

Role that can be played by diaspora

→ They can play important role in creating goodwill for India.
e.g. USA Sikh diaspora support Presidential elections directly.

→ They can act as mediator b/w India and other country. e.g Recently, Suleh

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Kumar, an Indian-American arranged phone call between PM Modi and President Trump.

→ They can spread strong cultural base for India in foreign country
e.g. Indian Kurtas are more than popular now in cities like California

→ They can create job opportunities for fellow Indians.
e.g. Silicon valley lobby

→ They can help outreach programmes ~~for~~ of Indian government in some distant situations, fund for specific purpose
e.g. Diaspora/NRI Union Bonds fund.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**17.** Sluggish progress of the Doha round signals that the WTO is proving to be ineffective in promoting free trade. Identifying the factors behind this, comment on the relevance of WTO in present context. **(250 words) 15**

दोहा दौर की धीमी प्रगति संकेत करती है कि WTO, मुक्त व्यापार को प्रोत्साहित करने में अप्रभावी सिद्ध हो रहा है। इसके पीछे उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, वर्तमान संदर्भ में WTO की प्रासंगिकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

→ world trade organisation was established in 1995 after the end of Uruguay round of erstwhile ~~Uruguay~~ GATT, 1948.

Objectives

→ establishment of FREE and FAIR trade regime

→ Reducing Barriers both custom barriers and other barriers

→ protecting interests of all countries

WTO - ineffective body

→ failure of WTO to establish rule based trade regime

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Since Doha round (2001), developed countries have compromised process in some way or other
e.g. USA not appointing judges on Dispute resolution body.

→ Developed countries have successfully misused platform by ~~creating~~ ~~Green~~ practising Box shifting.

→ Developed countries have undermined the Dialogue by bringing issues like e-commerce etc.

→ Developing countries had to sign agreement in 2013 to not exceed agricultural subsidies.

→ Calculation of agriculture subsidy is on the basis of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1997 subsidy rule.

Relevance

→ Highly relevant in checking downfall of global trade order

→ provides benefit like special differential measures to developing countries.

→ provided "peace-clause" to check misuse of power by developed countries.

→ most of trading powers are its member.

Way forward

→ Attempt should be to make it more democratic

→ power of developed countries should be checked.

→ more voting rights to develo-ping countries and right to bargain and protect themselves

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**18.** India's engagement with its extended neighbourhood in West Asia has evolved into a 'Look West' approach in recent times. However, multiple faultlines in this volatile region require a balancing act on the part of India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

पश्चिम एशिया में अपने विस्तारित पड़ोस के साथ भारत की सहभागिता हाल के दिनों में 'लुक वेस्ट' दृष्टिकोण के रूप में विकसित हुई है। हालांकि, इस अस्थिर क्षेत्र में उपस्थित कई फॉल्टलाइन्स भारत की ओर से एक संतुलनकारी कार्यवाही की मांग करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

→ India's west Asian ties have evolved over the years. India today enjoyed close association with almost all the countries of the west Asia.

India - west Asia
- → strong diaspora presence
- → strong cultural ties.
- → strong trade ties west Asia.
- → energy supplier
- → India's neutral policy.
  e.g - Palestine - Israel issue

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ However, recently India's position

Problems

→ Ethnic Conflicts
eg Shia Iran, Sunni Saudi Arabia.

→ political instability
eg - Syrian crisis.

→ Economic turmoil
eg - Iran, oil

→ Religious conflict
eg - Palestine Israel.

→ Rise of terrorism
eg - ISIS

→ involvement of world powers like USA, Russia.

India policy should be :-

→ to increase cooperation with West Asia.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- to increase its neutral role in bringing about peace.
- to increase diasporic presence to maintain close ties..
- to take matter on the basis of merit.
  e.g - Palestine vote in UN and engaging with Israel.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**19.** The rapid diffusion of Artificial Intelligence begets unique opportunities and challenges for India. Discuss. What can be done to address these challenges? **(250 words) 15**

आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता) का तीव्र प्रसार, भारत के लिए विशिष्ट अवसर और चुनौतियां उत्पन्न करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

→ Artificial Intelligence become one of the most important field of the world science today.

Artificial Intelligence
- Machine Learning → Neuron development
- Information processing → fast data collection and retrieval
- Action → providing solution

→ Opportunities

→ Can provide solution for projects like Smart City

→ India have huge Engineering base

→ India can customise

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- ~~Better~~ Education importing in India.

→ It can provide effective diagnosis and treatment methods

→ It can transform industrial production.

→ It can lift million out of poverty.

→ It can vitalize Agriculture and benefit farmers.

Challenges

→ poor Engineering skills

→ Slow growth of Research & Development
eg - only 1.5% of GDP spent to research

→ Government's not concerned about AI as a technology

→ Privacy issues.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Solution

→ Effective AI plan as envisioned by NITI Aayog.

→ more funding.

→ AI as a ~~disruptive~~ disruptive in category

→ emerging expertise of private sector.

→ ~~creating~~ creating programme like 1000 AI PHDs by 2022.

→ use of AI thinking lab to create curiosity among students

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**20.** Water shortage in India has been sought to be addressed through various policy and technological interventions. Explain. Also, examine the benefits of desalination technology and the costs associated with it. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में विभिन्न नीतिगत और तकनीकी उपायों के माध्यम से जल की कमी की समस्या का समाधान करने के प्रयास किए जाते रहे हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, विलवणीकरण प्रौद्योगिकी के लाभों एवं इससे संबद्ध लागतों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

water shortage - NITI Aayog
by 2020 Delhi, Chennai
will suffer acute
shortage

Reasons
- overuse
- Contamination
- Less recharge of Aquifers
- Deforestation

Desalination → converting
salt water (sea water)
usable.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Benefits

- freshwater resource
- use for drinking purposes e.g. Israel.
- Agri-irrigation
- ground water recharge.

Cost

- Huge cost, it requires new technology
- It may lead to further overexploitation of water as a resource
- effect on marine life.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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21 AUG 2018

## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1107)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | Parikshit Khetana | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | Eng | Registration Number | 319972 |
| Center | Mukherjee Nagar | Date | 21 Aug 2018. |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है ,नाम, प्रश्न–पत्रा कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदिद्ध।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्रा में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर ;क्यूसीएद्ध पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

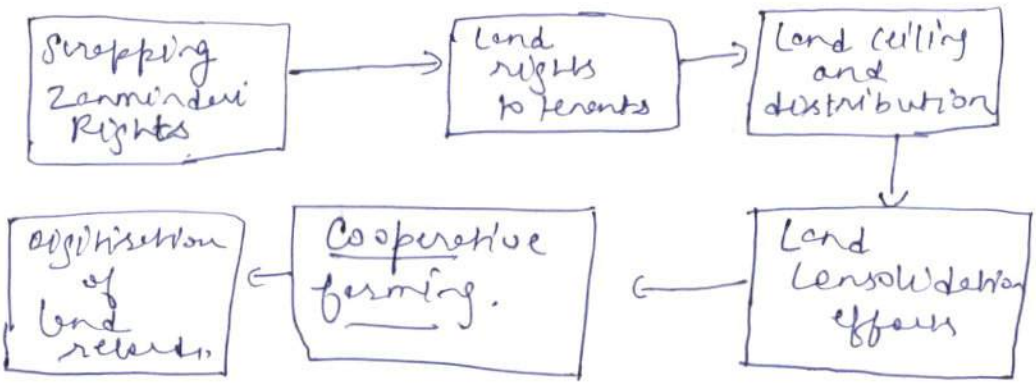
Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. In view of the direct link between tenure security and food security, there is need for a conducive legal framework for land rights in India. Discuss.

**(150 words) 10**

पट्टे की सुरक्षा और खाद्य सुरक्षा के बीच प्रत्यक्ष संबंध को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में भूमि अधिकारों के लिए एक हितकर कानूनी ढांचे की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

→ After attaining independence Indian has take ~~eno~~ steps to ensure food security of its people and land rights to tenants / sub-tenants.




Challenges in maintaining food security and tenure security

→ Lethargic government response

→ Corrupt lower bureaucracy eg Patwaris and Tehsildars

→ Lack of proper occupancy records with tenants

→ Political clout of landowing classes eg Bhumihars and Choudhris.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

conducive legal framework

→ implementing model land leasing Act which will provide rights to both owner and lessee.

→ Contract farming Act → production and tenure security.

→ digitisation of record

→ land rights to women who constitute 55% of agricultural workforce.

By taking these steps we can ensure food security and land rights to tenants.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The measurement of the extent of formal sector and formal employment is yet an unsettled matter in our economy. Comment. Also, mention the steps which the government has taken to improve its extent.
(150 words) 10

औपचारिक क्षेत्रक और औपचारिक रोजगार के विस्तार का मापन हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में अभी भी एक अनसुलझा मामला है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके विस्तार में सुधार हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

→ India doesn't have proper definition of formal and informal sector. Factories Act, 1948 defines formal sector as :-

i.) Enterprise with 10 workers and electricity connection.

ii.) Enterprise with 20 workers and no electricity connection

Enterprises other than formal enterprise constitute informal sector. This is said to be constituting 85% of Indian workforce.

Problems created by this vagueness

→ It deprives workers of social security

→ Lack of proper data leads to lack of policy enactment and implementation for workers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Steps taken by government

→ Government constituted Dr'un sen-Gupta committee to identify these workers.

→ Government has taken decision to enact 4 labour codes.

→ Code on industrial relations and working conditions proposes to provide social security to informal workers

→ Government ~~taking~~ skill development to informal sectors as well.

~~Thus~~ way forward

- Proper definition
- Annual employment - unemployment data to be released every ~~year~~. years.
- social security to every worker.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The investment rate in India has gradually declined after a historic high in the mid 2000s. Examine the reasons behind this trend. Discuss the steps required to revive investment for a sustained growth. (150 words) 10

भारत में निवेश दर, 21वीं सदी के प्रथम दशक के मध्य में एक ऐतिहासिक उछाल के उपरांत निरंतर घटती रही है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे निहित कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। निरंतर वृद्धि हेतु निवेश को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

→ India economy saw its rapid growth between 2003 - 2008. Growth rate was close to 10.08% (according to Becksides data as per New GDP method)

Reason

- → service sector development
- → East Asian crisis of 1997
- → formalisation efforts by Government
- → world slowdown after subprime crisis → India "bright spot".

However investment rate declined after 2005-08 period:

Reasons

→ India foreign direct investment flow stopped ~~after~~ declined after US subprime crisis.

→ Fiscal deficit reach 6%.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Private investment crowded-out
→ Stagflation from 2010-2012.
→ Stems unearthed after 2010.
→ Banks were stressed with no capital formation and poor returns.

Steps to be taken

→ provided enough space to private sector.
→ investment in infra-projects.
→ simplification of land reform policies
→ promotion of agricultural investment.
→ Fiscal prudence by centre and state
→ effective implementation of GST.
→ Liberalised SEZ and NIMZ norms.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Discussing the reforms that contributed in improving India's ranking in the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' index, identify the challenges that still remain in the overall environment of doing business. Suggest some concrete steps that India can take to further improve its performance on the index. (150 words) 10

विश्व बैंक के 'इज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नस' सूचकांक में भारत की रैंकिंग को बेहतर बनाने में योगदान करने वाले सुधारों पर चर्चा करते हुए, व्यवसाय करने के समग्र वातावरण में अब भी विद्यमान चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। भारत द्वारा इस सूचकांक पर अपने प्रदर्शन को और अधिक सुधारने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ ठोस कदम सुझाइए।

→ India has been ranked 100 in Ease of doing business report Released by world Bank.

Reforms

→ Implementation of GST throughout the country

→ Repealing 1400 outdated laws.

→ Taking steps like Start-up India

→ opening up FDI in retail sector and defense sector

→ enacting Insolvency and Bankruptcy code

→ Benefit in SEZs like off-shore crediting, zero percent import duty.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Problems that still persist.

→ enforcement of contracts is very poor in India.

→ Legal battles are very long drawn e.g Economic survey highlights 65% of cases where government loses cases.

→ Land reforms have been patchy e.g. 5000 projects installed since 2000.

→ Credit flow is slow e.g - Rising NPAs.

Steps required

→ Single window clearance

→ FDI automation close to 100%.

→ Dispute redressal in investors favour to boost their confidence.

→ flexible Taxation → incentives

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Providing social security, especially to those working in unorganised sector, is an important requirement to achieve the goal of inclusive growth. Discuss. (150 words) 10

सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करना, विशेषकर उन लोगों को जो असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत हैं, समावेशी विकास के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Social security is a system of providing benefits like free health check up, pension, allowance to workers.

Current status
- → close to 90% workers without social security.
- → only 10% have some form of social security.

Importance of social security

→ provides quality livelihood options to works

→ extremely critical to maintain productivity e.g. Health check-up → Healthy workforce

→ provides ~~hedging~~ hedging against sudden mishappening e.g. Accidental insurance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ secures future of employee and his family e.g. EPFO on retirement / completion of job.

Way ahead

→ compulsory social benefits to be given to workers

→ National minimum wage → Government has proposed it on Code on wage bill.

→ contribution from Government in EPFO → 12.5% to be given by Government till 2020

→ Social security will not only secure future of worker but will also provide a productive work force

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Contract farming can help in the expansion of organized food processing industry in India by strengthening backward linkages. Comment. What changes are required in the existing regulatory structure to address issues related to contract farming in India? **(150 words) 10**

अनुबंध कृषि (कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग) बैकवर्ड लिंकेज को सुदृढ़ कर भारत में संगठित खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के विस्तार में सहायता कर सकती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। भारत में अनुबंध कृषि से संबंधित समस्याओं को हल करने हेतु वर्तमान नियामक संरचना में क्या परिवर्तन आवश्यक हैं?

→ Contract farming is the mode of farming wherein both producer and buyer enters into prior agreement.

Contract farming → producer → produces as per demand ↕ Buyer → Buys the produce.

→ It maintains balance

How will it help food processing industry?

→ Contract farming will be producing crops as per demand by buyer.

→ There will be use of up-to-date/state-of-art technology

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ strength to backward linkages
- seeds of better quality
- irrigation efficiency
- proper use of fertilizers.
- electricity supply.

→ It will save producer from price fluctuation risks.

→ maintaining demand - supply equilibrium as per contract.

Changes required

→ amendment of Agricultural produce and marketing committee Act.

→ New contract farming Acts within states and / centre. It's a concurrent list subject. hence requires collaboration.

→ Contract forming authority and committees for registrations of contracts.

→ Farmers producer organisations for producing on large scale and protecting farmers interest.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Minimum Support Price (MSP) of crops is a short term solution for agricultural distress which creates long term problems. Examine. Suggest measures to overcome the limitations of the MSP regime. **(150 words) 10**

फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) कृषि संकट का एक अल्पकालिक समाधान है जो दीर्घकालीन समस्याएं पैदा करता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। MSP व्यवस्था की कमियों से निजात पाने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

→ minimum support price is the the lowest possible price below which farmer's produce can't be bought.

MSP → recommended by committee on Agriculture produce and cost → Announced by Central government

MSP – a short term solution

→ It provides price for farmers which are not stable and keep fluctuating.

→ It promotes monoculture e.g. wheat and rice.

→ usually cost of production is far more than the average MSP announced

→ procurement price for crops is very high.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ doesn't solve productivity problem.

→ doesn't promote technological advancement in agriculture.

→ promotes distress sale in North-East region.

Measures required

→ Price deficiency mechanism like Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana of MP.

→ promotion of crop diversification which will provide better price to farmers.

→ Agriculture and allied sector.

→ farmer producing organisations for better bargaining

→ Direct buying and selling through Contract farming.

→ Mission on farm mechanisation.

→ use of crop residue for ethanol production

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Enumerating the factors that determine a nation's energy-mix, comment on the need for having a diversified fuel basket for meeting India's future energy demands. (150 words) 10

किसी राष्ट्र के ऊर्जा-समिश्र (एनर्जी-मिक्स) को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, भारत की भावी ऊर्जा मांगों को पूरा करने हेतु एक विविधिकृत फ्यूल बास्केट के होने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

→ Energy Need is the most Challenging aspect in Country development. India faces this challenge due to its dependence upon Coal and Crude oil.

Energy basket
- → 75% coal-Based electricity generation
- → 3 million barrel tonne day oil consumption (80% imported)
- → Conventional Energy (only 18%)

Factors that determine energy mix

→ import dependence
→ lack of domestic production
→ pollution energy feedstock like coal.
→ Growing demand under various

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

scheme like Deen Dayal upadhyaya electrification mission.

→ last mile connectivity → under Saubhagya using solar LEDs and DL fan

Steps taken

- 175 GW renewable energy target (100 GW solar, 60 wind)
- KUSUM, SRISTI mission
- off-shore wind energy production

→ less reliance on coal along with its pronounced production (1.5 billion tonnes)

→ Small ~~Hydropower~~ Non-renewable projects.

→ Biodiesel, Biopetrol production

Hence, growing demand and external fluctuation call for diversification of ~~non~~ energy basket.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Despite being a water-stressed economy, micro irrigation penetration in India remains sub-optimal. Discuss the reasons behind it. Also list measures taken by the government to provide an impetus to micro irrigation.

**(150 words) 10**

एक जल-संकटग्रस्त अर्थव्यवस्था होने के बावजूद, भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई की पैठ उप-इष्टतम (सब ऑप्टीमल) बनी हुई है। इसके पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

In India 80% of water is used for agricultural purposes with very low efficiency.

Micro irrigation → use of drips
→ use of ~~sprinkels~~ sprinkers etc.

Benefits

→ Less usage of water
→ directly reaches to root or sub-surface
→ Less usage of fertilizer.
→ Less soil erosion.
→ Rapid plant growth.

Problems in adopting it.

→ requires high efficiency which Indian farming system lacks.
→ Micro-irrigation accessories are usally expensive.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ farmers often lack training to run these systems.

→ Crop adoption which takes less water → e.g most of farmers grew rice and wheat only.

→ lack of agriculture extension and demonstration of technolo-gy.

Measures taken

→ Pradhan mantri Krishi Sichayi Yojana → one drop more crop.
→ micro irrigation projects being developed.

→ Micro irrigation development fund in budget 2018-19

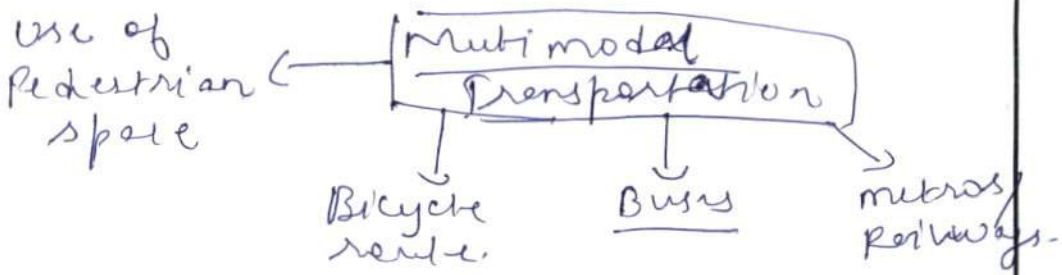
→ Subsidy on micro-irrigation accessories.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**10.** Discuss the prospects & challenges in adopting an integrated multimodal transportation system in India with reference to government initiatives in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में एकीकृत मल्टीमॉडल परिवहन प्रणाली के संबंध में सरकार की पहलों को संदर्भित करते हुए इसे अपनाने से संबंधित संभावनाओं एवं चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Multimodal transportation system is the form of transport system which puts to use multiple form of transportation and develop inter-linkages between them.




Prospects

→ As announced by Metro policy, It has huge potential to connect city metros directly with people

- Bicycle routes.
- E-rickshaws.
- electric buses.

All running simultaneously.

→ It is beneficial for fest.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

transportation – e.g Hyperloop family with metro.

→ Pod taxi model → less load on metro / railways and road transport.

Challenges

→ Infrastructure development is very pathetic to have such system

→ Multiple agencies for all different forms of transportation.

→ requires huge investment

→ requires smart solutions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**11.** Public Sector Enterprises formed the backbone of industrial development after independence, but with changing times, their role has also changed. Discuss. Also, comment on the need to adopt a multi-pronged strategy to deal with the issues that they are facing. **(250 words) 15**

स्वतंत्रता के उपरांत सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक के उद्यम औद्योगिक विकास की रीढ़ बने, लेकिन बदलते समय के साथ उनकी भूमिका भी बदल गई है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए एक बहु-आयामी रणनीति अपनाये जाने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Public sector enterprises were the backbone of economic system adopted by India after independence

PSEs - their task

- industrial production
- Taking economy to commanding heights
- development of underdevelo-pment areas.
- to be forms of equal and planned development.

Changing roles

- Labour unionism and politicisation
- Huge debt burden till 1991 with slow economic growth. Hence, liberalisation policies

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

followed in PSEs.

→ Memorandum of Understanding with ministry → independent targets.

→ They have been under executive control but few changes like Maharatna, Navratna tag changed their status

→ They have been source of revenue as well as targets of poor management.

Need for multipronged strategy

→ They provide employment to lakh of people. Hence, strategy required to keep them profitable and maintain ~~their~~ workers interest.

e.g. During disinvestment, Rehabilitation, left compensation to workers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ They run state economy. Hence any step towards divestment should be taken by after making them profitable.

→ involvement of ministry should be kept to minimum extent possible
e.g. - Recent case of Praser Bharati CEO opposing ministry's intervention.

→ strategic sale for management related excellence.

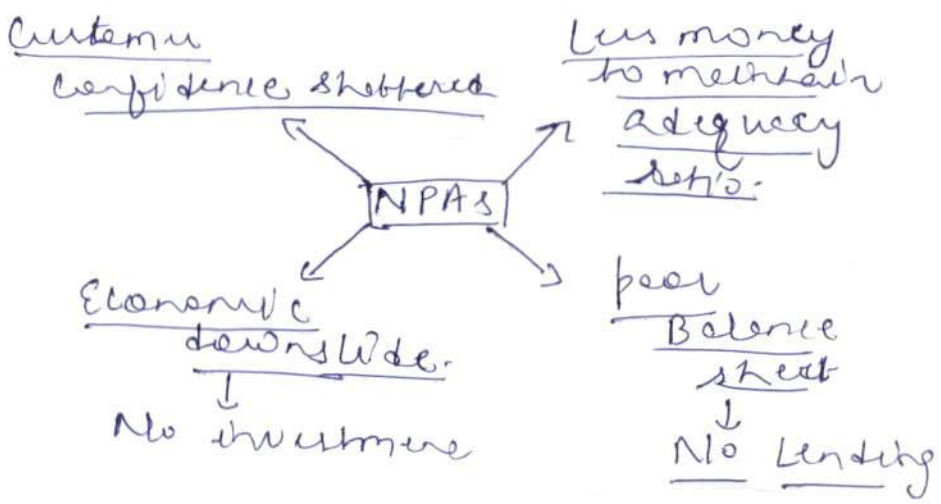
→ Use of divestment money as capital only.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**12.** In the light of increasing NPAs and frauds, the twin balance sheet problem has grown immensely. Comment on the issue and analyse the potential of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code to be a game changer for Indian economy's health and long-term growth. **(250 words) 15**

NPAs एवं धोखाधड़ी की बढ़ती घटनाओं के चलते, दोहरे तुलन पत्र (ट्विन बैलेंस शीट) की समस्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है। इस मुद्दे पर टिप्पणी कीजिए तथा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की दशा और दीर्घकालिक संवृद्धि के लिए दिवाला एवं दिवालियापन संहिता में एक गेम चेंजर होने की क्षमता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

NPA (Non performing assets) are those assets of Banks which remain stuck and don't return Back to Banks.




Reasons

→ poor lending by Banks

→ RBI's Lackadaisical monitoring.

→ Businesses not picking up e.g. steel sector under stress

→ problem of loan-waiver

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ poor exit clauses in Banking regulations.

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code ~~Bill~~ Act was passed in 2016 to tackle this problem.

IBC – a game changer

→ fast resolution within ~~270~~ 180 days (can be extended to 270)

→ power to creditor to initiate Bankruptcy proceedings.

→ priority order, in case of liquidation.
- insolvency professionals.
- secured creditors
- unsecured creditors

→ powers of starting proceedings to National Company Tribunal.

→ National Bankruptcy Board to oversee and supervise process.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

IBC - Not game changer

→ In 12 ~~cases~~ cases, IBC initiated. Time limit of 270 days already crossed

→ focus is on retrieval of money rather than restructuring.

→ Requires more company tribunals.

→ disproportionate powers to RBI.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**13.** Under-employment rather than unemployment is the key problem facing India today. Elaborate. Also, suggest measures to counter this problem.

**(250 words) 15**

वर्तमान में भारत के समक्ष मुख्य समस्या बेरोजगारी नहीं अपितु अल्प-रोजगार है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या के प्रत्युत्तर हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

→ Ex-vice President Arvind Panga-riya says that under-employment is the problem being faced by India not unemployment

Underemployment
- disguised employment
- Low productivity

How is it a problem?

→ poor productivity owing to disproportionate use of work-force in an ~~ec~~ activity.

→ It shows someone as employment when he/she may not be contributing to economy.

→ Informalisation as result of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

underemployment

→ It points towards unskilled workforce.

→ It might be the case that person is overqualified for a job.
e.g. Peon job by PHDs in UP

Measures to be taken

→ Boosting agri-production since it suffers with maximum underemployment

→ providing skill training.

→ labour-intensive industries like cotton, footwear

→ use of MNREGA etc for asset creation.

→ Self employment generation through mudra loans etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Value addition in agri-products which will lead to more employment.

→ linking ITIs with industries.

Hence, we need to take India out of underemployment to release its potential.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The role of international trade in achieving a quicker pace of economic development is well recognized. What are the benefits of international trade for a developing country like India? Highlight the challenges that India faces in improving its share in world trade. (250 words) 15

आर्थिक विकास की द्रुत गति को हासिल करने में अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार की भूमिका को बखूबी मान्यता प्राप्त है। भारत जैसे विकासशील राष्ट्र के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार के क्या लाभ हैं? विश्व व्यापार में अपनी भागीदारी बढ़ाने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

→ India's share in International trade is only 1.3% which Government aims to take to 3% by 2025

Benefits for developing countries

→ Boost Domestic production
→ Better return for farmers, small, medium enterprises.
→ Rapid economic development
e.g. - Service growth - 10% in India because of export

→ Better connectivity prospects
e.g. - ASEAN Highway Network

→ Chance of being part of global food value chain.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ critical for young economies like India with 65% of population under 35 years of age.

→ poverty alleviation.

→ flow of foreign investment

→ New technologies

Challenges

→ poor workforce → unskilled

→ low level of specialisation.

e.g. - India produces pure silk alone, while China produces blended silk hence, capturing market

→ poor population → domestic needs.

e.g. food security..

→ Technology use is very low.

→ No value addition.

e.g. - India only produces Milk but doesn't do value addition

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ credit crunch in the economy

→ rigid policies - e.g dumping, anti-dumping duties

→ unhygienic production - e.g - Phyto-sanitary standards etc.

Hence, we have to first build strong export infrastructure to be a major player.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**15.** A near stagnant tax to GDP ratio for the country since decades reflects not only non-fruition of efforts to increase it but also underlying structural issues with tax regime. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

राष्ट्र के लिए कई दशकों से कर-GDP अनुपात का लगभग स्थिर रहना, न केवल इसको बढ़ाने हेतु किए जाने के प्रयासों के फलीभूत न होने, अपितु कर व्यवस्था में अंतर्निहित संरचनागत समस्याओं को भी प्रतिबिंबित करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

→ only 6.4 crore people pay tax in India. This is an 2 crore increase by 2011 standards (2011).

Tax structure

Direct tax 35%

Indirect tax 65%

Reasons

→ Regressive tax structure. It's way more than OECD countries.

→ ~~Archaic~~ ~~archaic~~

→ outdated tax laws → Income tax act, 1961 has to be changed as situation is different now.

→ poor tax machinery.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Corporate world easy target of governments
e.g. - 34% corporate tax

→ populist measures announced by government like tax exemption.

Steps to be taken

→ As suggested by Shome Parsaathy Panel there's need to increase tax-base

→ Bibek Debroy, member NITI Aayog suggested taxing BIG farmers.

→ Need to overhaul direct tax regime → Arbind modi Panel appointed.

→ use of IT in tax collection → GSTN

→ progressive tax → Indirect

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

tax should be brought down.

→ Tax compliance → if it increases tax buoyancy will go up.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**16.** Enumerating the features of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana, discuss its potential for the growth of food processing sector in the country. **(250 words) 15**

प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्पदा योजना की विशेषताओं को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, देश में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक का विकास करने की इसकी क्षमता की विवेचना (चर्चा) कीजिए।

→ Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana is concerned with Agriculture and marine processing and Development in the country.

Features

- → Megafood parks.
- → Cold storage Infrastructure
- → Fishery ~~Marine~~ development.
  - Infrastructure.
  - Inland and marine development
- → development of processing skills.
- → Backward and forward linkages.
- → credit to be given for food processing.

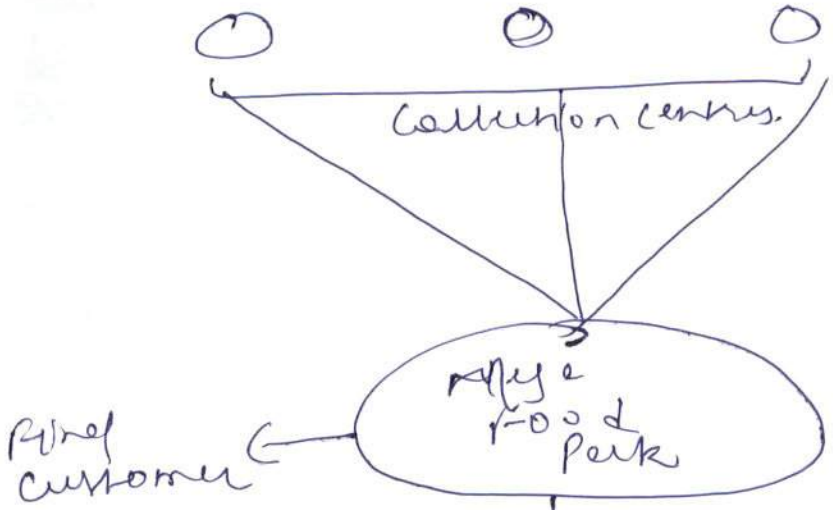
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Potential

→ It can be a game changer because :-

- India largest producer of Cotton, Banana, and other fruits
- Second largest producer of Rice wheat.

→ It's future to systematise mega food parks is also important




Processing takes place here. Hence, it benefits collection centres to final customer.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Treating fisheries par with agriculture

→ development of cold chain infrastructure.

→ employment to lot of people in value chain

→ Increasing India's export to 3% of world exports.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**17.** What do you understand by Seed Replacement Rate? Explaining the concept of breeder, foundation and certified seeds, highlight the major policy initiatives taken in order to address the challenge of quality seed availability to farmers. **(250 words) 15**

बीज प्रतिस्थापन दर (सीड रिप्लेसमेंट रेट) से आप क्या समझते हैं? ब्रीडर, फाउंडेशन और प्रमाणित बीजों की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, किसानों के लिए गुणवत्तापरक बीजों की उपलब्धता की चुनौती का समाधान करने हेतु की गई प्रमुख नीतिगत पहलों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

→ Seed replacement ratio is the use of seed (processed seed) in ~~[illegible]~~ are being cultivated by farmer

Seed replacement ratio → $\frac{\text{area under processed seed}}{\text{Total area under cultivation}}$

→ Breeder seeds → it's the formative stage of seed development. It's prepared by Indian Council of Agriculture (ICAR)

→ Foundation seed → seeds which is processed after going through Breeder stage.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

seed corporation produces it

→ certified seed - final tested seed which comes out for market sale. It's also produced by seed corporation.

Policy initiatives

→ Government has decided to come up with National seed policy.

→ There's been emphasis upon seed research by ICAR.

→ State agricultural university will be running courses on seed development

→ Seed respository to be opened in Varanasi

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Government has also decided to establish seed vault in Ladakh

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**18.** Enumerate the factors that determine cropping pattern in an agricultural region. Discuss the need for diversification in context of problems being faced by monoculture regions in India. **(250 words) 15**

किसी कृषि क्षेत्र में फसल पद्धति को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। भारत में एकल फसली क्षेत्रों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं के संदर्भ में फसल विविधीकरण की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Agriculture is the mainstay of the population in India. Close to 50% of India population is engaged in agriculture.

Factors with determine cropping pattern

→ Agriculture inputs like seeds, fertilizer etc.

→ Irrigation facilities and rainfall.

→ Agro-climatic conditions for e.g — ~~Coase~~ Coarse grains in semi-arid region.

→ Government support in forms of knowledge through

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Krishi Call centers.

→ food habits of a region because Indian agriculture is subsistence agriculture

→ MSP announcement by government. e.g - wheat and rice procured.

→ fodder Needs for livestock

→ labour support

→ climate Change

Need for diversification

→ to support plummeting farm returns.

→ to maintain fertility of soil.

→ to ~~pro~~ avoid problems like salinity.

→ to fight climate change

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ to tackle food security
→ to solve Nutritional deficiency problem.
→ to provide opportunity to backward ~~area~~ area

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**19.** The need to overhaul the current budget making process can be gauged from the fact that it neither undertakes broad-based consultations, nor is adequately transparent nor effective in estimating and allocating the demands of various stakeholders. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

वर्तमान बजट निर्माण प्रक्रिया में आमूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता का अनुमान इस तथ्य से लगाया जा सकता है कि न तो इसका परामर्श का आधार व्यापक है, न ही पर्याप्त पारदर्शी है एवं न ही यह विभिन्न हितधारकों की मांगों का आकलन और आबंटन करने में ही प्रभावी है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Budgeting is one of the most important exercise in any Country. It's effective designing and utilisation ensures development. It's laid down as per Art 112 of Constitution

Importance

→ Lays down development plan

→ Broad and specific target

→ allocation of money for development activity

→ document of government performance on resource creation and distribution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Problems

→ prepared by Department of Economic affairs, without broad consultations.

→ Whole exercise is very opaque

→ It's government's plan for people about whom they are informed but not consulted

→ No process of performance based budgeting as yet.

→ It's scrutiny by Parliament is post presentation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Solution

→ prior consultation with all stakeholders. eg - farmers, women etc.

→ Rather than informing people, whole process be run by them.

→ Departmental committee inquiry must be given a ~~status~~ formal status. This should be basis of allocation

→ ministry may present their own budgets and achieve targets.

Here Government should perform budgeting function while being open and transparent about it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**20.** Identifying the key elements under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), briefly explain how it can lead to holistic development of the horticulture sector in India. Also elaborate the factors which act as roadblocks for the efficient supply chain of Fruits and Vegetables sector in India. **(250 words) 15**

बागवानी के समन्वित विकास के लिए मिशन (मिशन फॉर इंटीग्रेटेड डेवलपमेंट ऑफ़ हॉर्टिकल्चर: MIDH) के अंतर्गत प्रमुख तत्वों की पहचान करते हुए, संक्षेप में व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह भारत में बागवानी क्षेत्रक के समग्र विकास को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा दे सकता है। साथ ही, भारत में फल एवं सब्जी क्षेत्रक हेतु प्रभावी आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में बाधक के रूप में कार्य करने वाले कारकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

→ Horticulture production in India is greater than ~~than~~ the foodgrain production. It is above 300 MTN which tackles growing demand for fruits and vegetables

~~Mission of~~
MIDH - elements and Benefits

→ It is an integrated system.

→ It covers everything from fruits to Bamboo

→ It focuses on small solution like CHAMAN.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ It's important element in horticulture development in Hilly areas

→ It covers value addition

→ Cold storage development

Benefits

→ More small farmers practise horticulture, it's beneficial to the most poor

→ It aims as precision farming and support to all crops.

→ It's focus on infrastructure development is important because post harvest losses are 25% in agriculture

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Challenges

→ It requires constant support and monitoring and correction

→ Transport facilities are poor in villages

→ Since small farmers practice horticulture returns are poor

→ It requires credit supply. small farmers lack credit sources.

→ ~~Rott~~ Perishable products usually don't sustain climatic extremes → great losses

→ value addition is poor because MNCs are in cities only.